

## ADRIANOPLE THREATENED.

**ABDUL KERIM DISMISSED.**  
GEN. GOURKO STILL HOLDING HIS GROUND.  
The Russians who have crossed the Balkans are intent upon destroying the workshops at Jeni-Saghr. They are also resolved to obtain possession of Kasanlik and Selimno in order to obtain control of the important Balkan passes. The Porte is sending troops with great haste to encounter Gourko. Abdul Kerim, the Turkish commander, has been removed, and is succeeded by Mehmet Ali, a Prussian. Russian forces are about to advance against Ruschuk. A graphic account of the recent fighting at Delibaba is appended.

## THE DANUBIAN CAMPAIGN.

**THE RUSSIAN ADVANCING ON RUSCHUK—THE PORT-RESSES TO BE ISOLATED.**  
LONDON, Thursday, July 19, 1877.  
A correspondent at Plovdiv telegraphs under date of the 16th inst., as follows:

"The Russian army at Ruschuk has been permitted to commence an advance. Although the advance will be slow, yet I believe the masking policy is abandoned, and that Ruschuk and Shumla will be besieged by infantry. The advance will enable the cavalry to move forward and throw a circle of observation close around the rayon of the fortress and isolate it." A dispatch from Orsova modifies this news so far as to say that the Russian advance in Bulgaria has slackened in consequence of dispatches received by Prince Gortschakoff from certain powers. The Russians will only resume the march after securing their rear, which is now only protected by the Fourth Corps, which is camped near Bucharest.

Six Turkish battalions are marching from Scutari to Nisch.

LONDON, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

Five steamers are expected to reach Constantinople to-day, with Egyptian cavalry.

A Vienna dispatch to *The Standard* states that forty citizens have been arrested in Belgrade as accomplices in the socialist agitation. The rebellious spirit is spreading most alarmingly.

SILISTRIA TO BE INVESTED.

LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1877.

The correspondent of *The Times* at Bucharest sends the following: "Ruschuk appears to be completely surrounded, but we have no news as yet of the commencement of siege operations. When the blockade of Ruschuk is complete, so that its garrison cannot interfere with the Dobruja column, it is expected here that this Russian force will leave the line of the Cernavoda Railway and envelope Silistria."

## THE TRANS-BALKAN OPERATIONS.

**A TURKISH ARMY SENT AGAINST THE RUSSIANS—A GREAT ALARM IN CONSTANTINOPLE.**

LONDON, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

According to telegrams from various points the Russians who crossed the Balkans are advancing to destroy the workshops of the railway at Jeni-Saghr. Mehmet Ali Pasha, with a considerable force, has left Adrianople to meet the Russians. Abdul Kerim telegraphs that he will cut off the retreat of the Russians who crossed the Balkans, and only waits the arrival of Suleiman Pasha's forces to begin an attack. The Turkish fleet with these troops on board passed the island of Zante on Wednesday morning. Twenty thousand regulars and 20,000 volunteers have already left Constantinople for Adrianople. The Mussulman inhabitants of Adrianople are, however, fleeing to Constantinople in multitudes, and are provided by the Government with lodgings in the schools.

Regarding the general situation telegrams in today's papers show that the Russians are endeavoring, with every prospect of success, to obtain possession of Kasanlik and Selimno, which would give them control of the southern opening of the two most important passes of the Central Balkans. The statement of an Adrianople correspondent that the Russians were between Kasanlik and Shipka is manifestly erroneous. For Shipka the dispatch should probably read Selimno. Turkish advice places the principal Russian force at Hinkio which is the southern entrance to the Bosphorus and Tehvandzorki passes. The Turks seem to base their hope of repelling the invasion wholly on the arrival of Suleiman Pasha and his army. It is improbable that the Russians will give time for that before throwing forward a sufficient force to seize and hold the passes.

**KAZANLIK CAPTURED.**

LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1877.

The latest news from Constantinople is that the Russians, having taken Kazanlik, are marching on Philippopolis.

## TURKISH OFFICIAL CHANGES.

PARIS, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

A telegram from Constantinople, of today's date, states that Abdul Kerim, Generalissimo of the Turkish Army, has been dismissed, and replaced by Osman Pasha. Redif Pasha, Minister of War, it is also stated, has been dismissed. Osman Pasha is the present commander at Widin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

Safvet Pasha has refused the portfolio of Minister of Public Works, and insists on his resignation from the Cabinet. The Minister of Justice and Mahmud Damad have gone to Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

It is officially announced that Abdul Kerim has been dismissed, and Mehmet Ali appointed to succeed him. (Mehmet Ali is a Prussian, whose real name is Schultz. He has shown himself capable as division commander in Montenegro and elsewhere.)

The Imperial steamer Surica has left here to bring Abdul Kerim, Reof and Redif Pasha back to Constantinople. Suleiman Pasha has been appointed commander of the army in Roumelia.

Assem Pasha, now Minister of Justice, has been appointed Governor of Adrianople.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs from Kars, under date of the 17th instant, that the revictualing and reorganization of the Kars' garrison is now complete.

The dismissal of Redif Pasha is reported as probable; but has not yet been confirmed officially.

**BLACK SEA TOWNS TO BE BOMBARDED.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

Hobart Pasha has been ordered to bombard all places of importance on the Russian coast of the Black Sea.

## DESPAIR AT THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, Friday July 20, 1877.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs as follows: "I know of very high authority that the Porte does not expect to be able to prevent the Russians reaching Adrianople."

## ENGLAND STILL TO BE NEUTRAL.

LONDON, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Stratford moved for the papers on the Eastern Question. He criticised the neutrality policy of the Government as tending to diminish the influence of England both now and at the conclusion of the war.

The Earl of Derby replied that the British Embassy at Constantinople exercised the influence which fairly belonged to a neutral friendly power. As regarded the influence which England could exercise at the conclusion of the war, he could not conceive a position in which we could interfere with more influence or effect than at the close of the war, when both combatants were more or less exhausted, and were uncommitted to any course and our forces fresh and unbroken. The Government had previously stated what they considered to be British interests.

The Russian Ambassador, continued Lord Derby, had thanked him for giving so accurate a warning of the torpedoes which the Russian Government would have to avoid. He repeated the statements made in

the House of Commons as to the reasons for the movement of the fleet to Besika Bay, that no explanation had been forwarded, as none was called for or required. He promised that any authentic reports received concerning Russian military movements should be presented to Parliament, but the statements now current were probably greatly exaggerated.

**THE GREEKS AROUSED.**

LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1877.

Official telegrams speak of great excitement in Thracian Macedonia, especially Philippopolis, and of measures concerted by the Consuls and local authorities for securing the public safety. Many people here expect a rising of Greek Ravahs in a few days. There is no enthusiasm in Athens.

A detachment of Greek volunteers have passed the Turkish frontier. The insurrectionary movement is expected to spread in Thessaly. The Minister of War is mobilizing the Greek troops, and the Minister of the Interior is calling out volunteers.

**RUSO-TURKISH WAR NOTES.**

PARIS, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

The advance in prices on the Bourse is in consequence of rumors of an armistice between Turkey and Russia.

MAITA, Wednesday, July 18, 1877.

The Steamer J. B. Walker, Capt. Duncombe, which left New-Haven June 28, loaded with arms and ammunition for the Turkish Government, passed eastward to-day.

RAGUSA, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

A steamer, stated to be English, has arrived at the mouth of the Bojana with ammunition for the Turks. The Consuls at Santari are endeavoring to ascertain particulars of her in order to inform their respective governments. [This steamer is probably the J. B. Walker.]

An Austrian Lloyd's steamer has embarked 800 Turkish, wounded, at Antivari for Constantinople.

**THE BATTLE OF DELIBABA.**

SKIRMISHES BETWEEN THE ARMIES—SKILLFUL TACTICS OF THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER—THE TURKISH RIGHT WING DESTROYED—RETREAT OF THE TURKS AFTER SUFFERING GREAT LOSSES—MUKHTAR PASHA'S PULL.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ENIZURUM, June 18.—Gen. Kimball, the English military attaché in Asia, accompanied by one of the members of his staff, has just arrived from the front. He has described to me, as only an eye-witness could so interestingly, the several battles fought near Delibaba recently between the right wing of the Turkish Army and the left wing of the Russian.

The Russian Army, which had been camped for some time at Zeidekan on the Alashgher plain, began its march toward Delibaba, thirty miles to the northward, on the morning of June 13. Instead of marching, as the Turks expected, toward the well-fortified pass over the mountains, through which a road runs into Delibaba, the Russians marched toward the village of Tabur, situated on the mountain side some five miles to the northward of the pass. The Turkish commander, upon being informed of the direction of the Russians' march, at once occupied some heights in front of Tabur. Here there was a slight engagement between the two armies about mid-day. After maneuvering until they had obtained possession of some hills opposite to those occupied by the Turks, the Russians late in the afternoon returned to Zeidekan, leaving, however, a regiment of Cossacks behind to defend the position which they had won, with some loss of life. In the evening the Turks retreated to Tabur and there camped for the night. Both armies were astir early the following morning; the Russians moving out of Zeidekan at 6 o'clock. It had been the intention of the Turks, upon occupying Tabur the night before, to throw up intrenchments there and await the coming of the Russians. But bolder counsels prevailed during the night, and accordingly at 6:30 o'clock in the morning six battalions of infantry and all the companies of field artillery marched toward Zeidekan. A reserve force of two battalions was left at Tabur. By noon the Turkish army had regained the heights they had abandoned the evening before. These heights are about six miles from Tabur. The Russians also reoccupied the heights they had captured the previous day. No attack was made, however, by either army that day, and at night both armies encamped upon the heights they had held. Some skirmishing took place in the night which followed, between outposts of the two armies, and in one of these conflicts a Turkish general, while reconnoitering, was badly wounded.

**THE BATTLE.**

The following day, June 16, the battle was fought. The Russian infantry was in line at 6 o'clock in the morning and at 6 o'clock began their march toward the Turks, descending into the valley that lay between them and their enemy's camp. At the moment that the infantry began their advance, the Russian artillerymen began to shell furiously the Turkish camp. The Turkish artillerymen replied to the fire, and also shelled the swiftly advancing Russian infantry. They were very unskillful in the use of their cannon, however, and apparently did but little execution among the dark masses of the approaching enemy. The Russians in twenty minutes had descended from their camp, and had scaled a small ridge that lifted itself in the valley between the two heights. By this movement they succeeded in forcing back a little the Turkish right wing. There was then constant firing between the infantry of the two armies for over an hour, the Russians apparently not daring to make a further advance. The Turkish artillery during the interval fired constantly at the Russian soldiers, but were unable to drive them back from the ridge to the heights. The Turkish commander apparently did some execution, however, for after enduring their fire for an hour, the Russians brought down four field guns from their camp and vigorously replied. The Russian cannon were so well handled that the Turkish left wing was compelled to fall back. The Russian infantry then made a fierce attack on the Turkish right wing, and also forced it back. The Turkish commander, while attempting to rally his soldiers, was shot through the head and killed. Two hours then passed without any change in the position of the two armies; the Turkish infantry and artillery meantime firing unceasingly upon the Russians, while the latter singularly, as the Turks thought, did not return it. The Russian regiments were engaged continually in what seemed to the Turks purposeless evolutions, but the object was soon made apparent to them. The Russians brought all their artillery from their camps and placed it in advantageous positions, and shifted the bulk of their infantry to their left wing. The moment all was ready the Russian artillery began shelling the Turkish left wing, and the strong Russian right wing dashed upon it. Both the Turkish infantry and artillery, when this assault was made, were short of ammunition. The Turks resisted the attack very bravely, however, and it was only after they were great gaps in their ranks where the dead and wounded had fallen, that the right wing gave way. The Cossack cavalry dashed into the intervals between the retreating masses of the Turks and cut down every straggler. Gen. Kimball was perceived by them, and fiercely pursued and fired upon. He only escaped capture by the swiftness of his horse. While passing through the rain of bullets, one of them passed through the sleeve of the coat of a member of his staff. The Turks from the battle-field retreated to Tabur. They had lost during the battle their commander and 2,000 dead and wounded. The Russian loss is reported to be only 500 in all. It is not known how many prisoners they took. At least they captured a large number.

**THE TURKISH SOLDIER.**

Gen. Kimball says that the regular Turkish soldier fought very bravely and with skill during the

battle, and also during the retreat. Capable officers are greatly needed. The Circassians and Kurds were wonderfully brave when the enemy were out of sight. They would ride up and down furiously through the camp, gnash their teeth, and make their boast of what they would do to the enemy. But when the bullets began to whistle they were worthless; they ran this way and that, shooting into the air, and early in the battle fled to the rear. Not so, however, the regular Turkish soldier. He does not boast, and fights hard to the very last. In this very battle he gave a fine testimony to his merit. He entered the battle-field suffering with keen hunger, every man being on quarter rations; and yet he fought stoutly throughout the day, and bent off the Cossacks in retreat.

Mukhtar Pasha, the commander-in-chief, is with the center of the Turkish Army in Asia, which is resisting the Russian army advancing from Kars. It is greatly feared here that the Turkish Army defeated near Delibaba, in its weakened state will not be able to resist successfully the further advance of the Russian Army which has just defeated it, and that Mukhtar Pasha's Army will be cut off. It is reported that the Cossacks are already between the defeated army and Erzerum. The Araxes River is on the right of the defeated army, and its swollen current will no doubt greatly retard its march to join Mukhtar Pasha's Army. Besides it is evident that Mukhtar Pasha's Army can now only save itself by cutting through the Russian Army, which has just been victorious at Tabur, or by wheeling to the right and making their retreat to the plain through the Guirgobaz Mountains toward the Otlu road. But the chance of Mukhtar Pasha being able to cut his way through is poor indeed, as his forces are much outnumbered by the Russians. Kars is said to have surrendered to the Russians. If this news is true, the Russians have nothing to fear. There is much anxiety felt here lest Mukhtar has been surrounded already, as reported in the bazaars.

## WAR SCENES AND TOPICS.

**THE CONQUEROR OF MONTENEGRO.**

Suleiman Pasha, who is expected to reinforce Kars, is said to be a man of 18,000 to 20,000 men, took pains, when he was Chief-of-Staff at Erzerum, to promote the efficiency of the Turkish officers. To encourage them in their studies, he constantly visited the schools and classes of instruction, and insisted examinations. Owing to his extreme strictness, and to the severity with which he punished all offenses, he is said to be no favorite with his soldiers, and to be actually detested by the officers, especially by those of the higher ranks. The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that in the Serbian campaign, he distinguished himself by the capture of Kijaveva, and by his conduct during the fighting in the valley of the Morava; but, although he possessed of much knowledge of the art of war, he failed to cooperate with other Generals, being a common report says, exceedingly just and well founded, that he was not a man of high distinction. He is described as being in appearance much more like an Englishman or a North German than a Turk, having light blue eyes and a flowing, red beard. Tall and well-grown, of a figure which betokens great physical strength, he is, in many respects, the ideal of a Turkish officer, exceedingly particular in his dress, and always in uniform, and in a Field-Marshal of the Turkish Army, with his breast covered with orders, accompanied wherever possible by a numerous and brilliant staff, and in his recent campaign he has made one of the most brilliant successes of the war.

**THE BALKAN GUIDES.**

In a letter written from Bucharest late in June, a correspondent of *The London Times* named the guides, who would be apt to lead the Russian advance guard across the Balkans. The mountains are in elevated plateaus, inhabited by the Heyduks, a collection of Bulgarian refugees, who have held their fortresses for generations, and were no Turk has ever ventured to show his face. These mountain villages are surrounded by fertile fields, which furnish an abundance of sustenance for the mountaineers and their families and flocks. These Heyduks are the refugees of the border Bulgarians, who fly from the consequences of troubles with their Mohammedan neighbors, and they are never pursued after they enter the Heyduk limits. The Turkish Zapties and soldiers refuse to accompany travelers who go to these villages, and they are content to give them a wide berth. These Heyduks are the only people on the face of the earth who know the Balkans thoroughly, and who are competent to point out every defile and pass through which troops are able to march.

About a year ago the correspondent was assured by several Heyduks that they would be glad to give him assistance for the intended Bulgarian incursion, that they would pass through the mountains and out into the plain, and that they would be able to guide him to the Turkish camp, and that they would be able to guide him to the Turkish camp, and that they would be able to guide him to the Turkish camp.

**THE ELLIS INVESTIGATION.**

THE CHARGES READ—MR. ELLIS TO REPLY TO-DAY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—The Senators absent yesterday appeared in their seats to-day. Mr. Tracy for the prosecution reported that, having been ordered yesterday to serve a copy of the charges on the respondent and the Clerk of the Senate, they had only obtained the original manuscripts after the Senate adjourned. By great diligence they had copied the same, but could not get the copy or service in time to comply with the order.

Mr. Chapman for the respondent thought that they should have a copy of the charges and time for a full examination.

Senator Robinson thought the charges should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. A motion being made to read them, Senator Sprague said the respondent had had information of the charges since April last, and he was opposed to delays or technicalities.

He favored proceeding immediately with the trial. After some debate, and on motion of Senator Prince, the charges were formally called to answer the charges. Mr. Chapman, his counsel, assisted by Mr. Tracy and Mr. McGuire, associate counsel, said they could not answer to the charges until a formal copy was made, before the United States Senate, when time was taken for a formal reply, and then the management of the prosecution made a replication. He said the respondent knew of four entries preferred by the Government.

The respondent was given until to-morrow to make a formal answer to the charges.

**THE GROVER INVESTIGATION.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18.—A Portland press dispatch says the Grover Commission yesterday examined a number of witnesses regarding the characters of Stiles and Wilson. Senator K. G. considered Mosier a thoroughly honest man, but guilty of excessive use of liquor, and that when under its influence he was not a very foolish thing. A. E. Smith was recalled, and repeated his testimony regarding the interview with Mosier, who he thought was in earnest in stating that he (Mosier) could get \$14,000 for his vote. Henry H. Gable testified that Stiles's statement was absolutely false. Grover never saw Mosier, and never offered to see him. He could not, however, or any other member of the Legislature, money or other consideration to influence votes; if Grover or any one else had offered to see him, he would have known it. Wilson told me some of the Custom House crowd had offered him money to vote against Grover; the latter always told me he would use no corrupt means to gain his election.

**HORRIBLE MURDER BY A MANIAC.**

WORCESTER, Mass., July 19.—At Auburn, this morning, Ellen Campbell, wife of Frank Campbell, a crippled pauper, was murdered by James Mulcahy, alias Wilkins. He broke each of the four limbs of his victim across his knee, and pounded her head, destroying one eye and fracturing the skull. She lived four hours, and then died. Mulcahy is under arrest. He admits the commission of the act boastfully, and is evidently insane. He served ten years in jail at St. John, N. H., and was released about three years ago.

**A SCHOONER SUNK AT SEA.**

BOSTON, July 19.—The schooner Dom Pedro, of 140 tons, Capt. David Spiegel, from Boston bound for St. John, was run down and sunk last night off Block Island by the United States Revenue cutter (dragged to the time of the collision) and was wrecked at about 10 o'clock. The schooner was carrying a cargo of coal, and the crew were saved. The cutter was not damaged, and returned to New York to-day.

**CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.**

WILMINGTON, Del., July 18.—The house of David Graves, at Brandywine Springs, near this city, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of \$1,000 in United States bonds, \$100 in cash, some valuable jewelry and numerous other articles.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—A package containing about \$17,000 in dividend securities, including bonds of the Erie, the Erie and Western, the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroads, was stolen to-day from the Erie National Bank of Rochester.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—J. P. Wehrhann, of the firm of Wehrhann & Brother, No. 11 Frederick street, was in a room at the Hotel de Ville, Baltimore, to-day, when he was examining with a lighted candle a gas lamp.

**MARINE DISASTER AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.**

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, July 19.—There was a severe gale to-day from the south and west, with a thick fog and heavy rain. The surf on the south shore is the highest for years. A large three-masted schooner is ashore on Hedge-Pence, and it is feared there have been other disasters in the Sound.

**CRUISE OF THE NAVAL CADETS.**

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 19.—The cadet Revenue cutter, J. C. Dobbin, Capt. Henriques, sailed this morning for Portland, where she will receive stores, and then cruise, returning to Baltimore about the middle of September.

**PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.**

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 19.—Henry M. Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has issued an order postponing the Republican State Convention called to meet at Harrisburg August 29, until September 3.

**CONCORD, N. H., July 19.—At a meeting of the Governor and Council to-day John H. Fink of Portsmouth and Isaac W. Smith of Manchester were nominated Justices of the Supreme Court.**

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## A TALK WITH PACKARD.

**SOME POINTED VIEWS ON POLITICS.**

THE GOVERNOR "DE JURE" IN CAPITAL HEALTH AND SPIRITS—HIS ACCOUNT OF THE IOWA CONVENTION—THE RETURNING BOARD TRIAL—DISMAL PREDICTIONS ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—PACKARD WANTS HAYES TO CHANGE HIS CABINET.

Mr. Packard of Louisiana, Governor *de jure*, as he believes himself to be, sat in his shirt-sleeves this afternoon in his parlor at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and talked for an hour about politics with a correspondent of *The Tribune* who used to go to him for daily bulletins of the war in New-Orleans, in the days when he was "holding the fort" in the old St. Louis Hotel. He looks more genial and happy than in those troublesome times when, behind his barricades, with his motley guard of a few hundred men of all colors, he defied the solid battalions of Nicholls's militia; but as he never lost his nerve or his temper then, his present good humor seems only natural.

With him to-day was the man who commanded the faithful body-guard that stood by him until the Commission "ginned him out" as he expresses it—using a phrase borrowed from the cotton field—and through the open door leading to a bedroom could be seen a glimpse of the clean-cut, conspirator-looking face of ex-Gov. Kellogg. Mr. Packard seems to have gained a good deal in girth during his fishing excursion to the North-west, but with his six feet two of stature, his massive head, and his breezy, frank way, he carries his avoirdupois gracefully, and without the least appearance of heaviness. Kellogg, on the contrary, seems to be growing thin—perhaps because of his anxiety about that seat in the Senate.

Mr. Packard's talk was first in answer to questions about Louisiana. "Who is Judge Hunt?" he was asked, "whom it is reported President Hayes is going to put on the Supreme Bench?"

"Oh, that is my Attorney-General. You remember him—the fine-looking man whom you often saw in the State House. He's not a judge, but he's one of the best lawyers in the South. He was born in South Carolina, and although always a Union man, never acted with us until last year, when he came over with a number of other first-class men. It was particularly hard on those men to be 'ginned' out by the Commission. They argued and pleaded and showed how we could gain a large native white element if we could only hold on, but it was of no use. The Commission came down to close up the Republican party in Louisiana, and they might as well have talked to the wind. Do you think Hunt has been appointed?"

"There's such a report in the papers. They have a way at Washington, however, of sending out reports of appointments to see what will be said about them before they come to a final decision."

"I thought," said Mr. Packard, "that they would put Judge Woods on the Bench, and give Hunt his place."

In answer to a question about the prosecution of the Returning Board members, Mr. Packard said that he scarcely thought it was instigated from New-York, though it might be. The Bourbon leaders in Louisiana were determined to take their revenge on prominent Republicans, and of course singled out the Returning Board first. He supposed that Wells and Anderson would have to stand their trial. There had been no indictment, but under the Louisiana Constitution an information lodged by the Prosecuting Attorney was equivalent to an indictment, and the accused could not demand action by the Grand Jury. The sentiment of the Louisiana Democrats demanded their trial. He did not believe Gov. Nicholls would protect them. He had no faith in any of the Democrats of his State, however fair their professions might be. Mr. Packard talked with a good deal of feeling of the pecuniary ruin brought upon most of the Republican leaders in Louisiana by being compelled, after an expensive campaign, to embark in another election, and carry it on for five months at their own cost, only to be thrown out of their offices in the end by the action of the President they had elected.

Afterwards he spoke of the present National politics and the prospects for the future: "The half was not told of the Iowa Convention—no, not the sixteenth part. The newspapers out there are edited by Postmasters, and the Associated Press agent is a Postmaster, so of course the opposition to the President's policy was put in as mild a way as possible in the dispatches. There was a perfect furore of opposition. The few policy-men who went to the Convention were amazed and silenced at the torrent of feeling before they had been two hours in Des Moines. The resolution endorsing the policy was tabled with contemptuous looks, while the Convention greeted me with enthusiastic shouts. I never had such a hearty reception. And then Secretary McCray went back from Iowa, and told the President that there wasn't much dissatisfaction there with his policy. McCray didn't go to Des Moines, but he might easily have found out at Keokuk what the feeling was. I assure you that when I say that the Republicans of the West are almost unanimous in opposing the Southern policy of the Administration, I have been among the people; I have talked with the farmers, the merchants, the doctors, the mechanics and the lawyers, and I know what they think. I don't know how it may be in New-England, but the President is deceiving himself grossly if he imagines the West is coming to his support."

"You think, no doubt, that the Republicans will be defeated next Fall in all the close States?"

"Beyond any question. We shall lose Wisconsin, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Democrats will have 75,000 majority in New-York. Our party is going to pieces. We are all broken up, and I am afraid the ruin is irretrievable. I don't care for my own grievance, but it makes me feel melancholy to see the old party destroyed by men of its own household."

Mr. Packard did not look at all melancholy as he spoke in this strain. On the contrary he seemed the picture of a man contented with the world and himself—a genial philosopher, in fact, accustomed to laugh at the reverses of fortune. His good-humored face was seldom without a smile during the whole conversation. But the grave ex-Governor and would-be Senator, who kept his seat in the adjoining room, grew more solemn than ever at these dismal predictions.

"Do you see no help for the threatened downfall of the Republican organization?" the newspaper man asked.

"Yes, if the President would change his Cabinet. Let him put out Schurz, Evans, Devens and Key, and put in their places good Republicans of the old sort—Zach Chandler for one, and the party will get right up on its feet again. If the leading journals ought to insist on this. If the leading journals would come out against the Cabinet, it would soon be changed."

Toward the close of the talk, which ran on for some time pretty much in the above vein, Mr. Packard said he was on his way to Maine. "Going a-fishing" he was asked. "Yes, I think I shall catch some fish. I see *The Tribune* says I'm not fishing in Hayes' ponds," he said, with a laugh.

"There will be some good fishing in Lake Erie, in the neighborhood of Cleveland, about the first of August," suggested the correspondent. "Maybe you will happen around that way."

"Very possible," replied Mr. Packard; "I shall be going back to New-Orleans about that time, and I always go by way of Albany, Buffalo and the Lake Shore road. Shouldn't wonder if I should stop out there."

At Cleveland for a day or two. By the way, what time does the Ohio Republican Convention meet?"

"On Wednesday week, at Cleveland!"

"Ah! Good-bye. Perhaps I shall meet you there."

**THE INDIAN WAR.**

**AN OFFER OF SURRENDER.**

JOSEPH PROPOSES TO WITHDRAW FROM WHITE BIRD AND GIVE HIMSELF UP—GEN. HOWARD'S CONDITIONS—BELIEF THAT IT WAS A RUSE TO GAIN TIME.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Gen. Howard has sent the following to Military Headquarters: